

## Business Notices.

**THREE DOLLAR HATS AT GENIN'S.**—For the convenience of a numerous class of customers, GENIN has now on hand a large stock of hats, made to order, and at a price of three dollars each. The hats are made of the finest materials, and are of the latest style. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

**The Hat adopted by the President of the United States.**—The hat which was worn by the President of the United States, and which was also worn by the President of the Republic of France, is now on hand at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, at a price of three dollars each. The hat is made of the finest materials, and is of the latest style.

**GENIN'S HATS, FINEST STYLES.**—GENIN has now on hand a large stock of hats, made to order, and at a price of three dollars each. The hats are made of the finest materials, and are of the latest style. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

**BROADWAY begins to present quite an attractive appearance.**—The street is now in a state of repair, and the shops are beginning to open. The street is now in a state of repair, and the shops are beginning to open. The street is now in a state of repair, and the shops are beginning to open.

**FARMERS' and MERCHANTS' BANK, MEMPHIS.**—The bank has now opened for business, and is ready to receive deposits and make loans. The bank is located in Memphis, Tennessee.

**LEARY & CO'S QUARTERLY.**—The quarterly meeting of the Leary & Co. has been held, and the results of the business for the quarter have been reported. The meeting was held on September 29, 1854.

**TO BUYERS OF DRY GOODS.**—We have a large stock of dry goods, including cloth, silk, and wool. The goods are of the finest quality, and are at a low price. We are located at No. 12 Vesey and No. 6 Barclay-sts.

**CIRCULAR.**—Hewitt, Coulson & Co., No. 111 Fulton-st., New York, have a large stock of goods, including cloth, silk, and wool. The goods are of the finest quality, and are at a low price. We are located at No. 111 Fulton-st., New York.

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**PIANO-FORTE AND MELODIONS.**—Terms of sale, and a list of the instruments, are given in the advertisement. The instruments are of the finest quality, and are at a low price.

**SILKS, SILKS.**—The subscriber has received a large stock of silks, including cloth, silk, and wool. The goods are of the finest quality, and are at a low price.

**UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.**—The subscriber has received a large stock of undergarments, hosiery, gloves, and other articles. The goods are of the finest quality, and are at a low price.

**TRUNKS.**—The subscriber has received a large stock of trunks, including cloth, silk, and wool. The goods are of the finest quality, and are at a low price.

**CRISTADORO'S UNAPPROACHABLE HAIR DYE.**—The subscriber has received a large stock of Cristadoro's hair dye. The dye is of the finest quality, and is at a low price.

**SWEDISH HAIR-CREATOR.**—The subscriber has received a large stock of Swedish hair-creator. The creator is of the finest quality, and is at a low price.

**PRESERVE YOUR HAIR.**—The subscriber has received a large stock of hair preservative. The preservative is of the finest quality, and is at a low price.

**HAIR DYE AND WIG.**—The subscriber has received a large stock of hair dye and wigs. The goods are of the finest quality, and are at a low price.

**NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for Sept. 30.**—The subscriber has received a large stock of the New-York Weekly Tribune. The paper is of the finest quality, and is at a low price.

**THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:**—A list of the contents of the paper is given in the advertisement.

**EDITORIALS.**—The subscriber has received a large stock of editorials. The editorials are of the finest quality, and are at a low price.

**THE STATE OF EUROPE.**—The subscriber has received a large stock of the State of Europe. The book is of the finest quality, and is at a low price.

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likely to be involved and their friends to prevent the Grand Jury from making the presentment, and then to prevent or hinder the examination before the Recorder. Fortunately their labors did not avail; the presentment roused the plundered people, and every honest man urged forward the investigation. Witnesses to the number of nearly two hundred were examined, and the inquiry was finally closed early this year, having occupied the spare time of the Recorder for ten months. The record was sealed and sent to the Governor, where the implicated parties hoped it would forever remain; but among the earliest moves of the Reformers in the present Board of Aldermen was a call for the documents. They were sent by Gov. Seymour to Controller Flagg, who had a copy prepared, and last night the whole mass was laid before the Aldermen. It was moved to print it, when a strong opposition arose from a few members, who were very suddenly stricken with the tenderest regard for character, and who feared that some of the evidence might to some people look ugly in print. The motion to print was at length carried, yes 13, nays 5; and in accordance with this permission we present a digest of the more important parts of the testimony. The whole document will make a book of several hundred pages.

Of the character of these revelations we leave the reader to judge for himself. The first remarkable feature noticed is that there seems to be much more suggested than proved. The reluctance of witnesses, the evasiveness of answers and the frequency of the statement "I decline to answer the question on the ground that it may tend to criminate myself," imply far more than has been really developed. In a legal view there is much of the testimony that might not stand fire; but as moral proof there is scarcely a page that is not fatal to the character of some one connected with the government of 1852-53. Let the reader who recollects the denunciations hurled at THE TRIBUNE at that period for its exposures, and the taunt that we dared not name any particular man (because of the absurd libel laws) carefully look over the testimony as to the Obsequies of Henry Clay, when the dead body of that illustrious statesman was the point around which a drunken debauch was kept up for two days and nights; and the development of the manner in which the grants for the Eighth and the Third-avenue Railroads were made, and then say if we were not justified in the severest denunciation of those who used the advantages of official position to rob the people. From that which is here on record, we can judge something of what the full disclosures would be if those who know the facts could be made to tell the whole truth. Men who take a bribe or connive at public robbery are not apt to leave the matter so that any future contingency can disclose their perfidy; he that will steal the people's money is generally a capital hand at hiding; and in these cases circumstantial evidence is always weak, and direct testimony seldom to be got except upon confession. But the popular verdict is not guided by court technicalities. The difference between honesty and knavery in public servants is not so trifling as to require legal spectacles. The voters of the City will therefore find little difficulty in placing the responsibility of the robberies of the last few years where it belongs.

Whether any further action will be taken in the matter is not known. We presume, however, since most of the attainted are out of office, and their impeachment and trial would result in no pecuniary benefit to the City—even if convicted—that the subject will be passed over as one that has as fully served its purpose as if it were presented to the full punishment of the disgraced and humiliated offenders.

**CHINESE IMMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.**—The recent influx of Chinese into California has given rise to much speculation and many grave fears for the future. The San Francisco journals teem with articles on this subject; and it is also, we learn, a fertile topic of private conversation. During the fortnight, from the 11th to the 26th of August, the arrivals of Chinese passenger-ships amounted to ten in number, the passages varying from 43 to 100 days. The total number of passengers given was 2,843, in fifteen days! One vessel reports 100 deaths, another 55, and so on to match; for the poor wretches are crowded in the between-decks, and into frail deck-houses, till the miseries of the voyage are rivaled only by the horrors of the "middle-passage." It may be asked why the laws are not enforced to prevent the over-crowding of these ships. The vessels are mostly old hulks; many of them have lain here or at Hong-Kong as store-ships for months, or even years; and if, in one voyage, the worthless old craft can be made to net \$35,000, or \$40,000, she can well be sunk, and still make a profitable operation. This was the case with the old Potomac; she brought several hundred passengers, is said to have netted over \$35,000, was libeled for excess of passengers and sold, bringing \$7,400. All these facts excite our pity and sympathy for the poor Chinese, the more so, as they are brought over to California by rich companies organized among their countrymen, and hired for a mere song to labor there for the benefit of their masters.

Now comes the hardest question. What shall be done with them? Is the welfare of the country promoted by this influx of emigration? There is no State in the Union now more in need of hard-working men than California. The laboring class there is disproportionately small, and therein lies one great cause of the present distress of that region. If California could have a tide of hardy emigrants poured upon her, it would be the greatest blessing she could enjoy; but how can that be while hardly an old State can be so cultivated? Any of the Christian races, however, are welcome there, or any of the white races. They all assimilate with Americans; they have sympathies together, and are gradually all fused together into one homogeneous mass. But whether California should encourage an influx of a population like the Chinese admits of grave doubts. Take a look at Chinamen in San Francisco, as they are veritably described—one may well think twice before he speaks on this subject. There are wealthy men among them, true; many of whom bear a highly respectable character with those who know them. Some of these are Christians; and with the aid of the liberal men of San Francisco have erected a fine brick chapel on Stockton-st., and now support a missionary there; and we are told that John in his devotedness shows quite as much religious feeling as any white man. But their number is very, very small; a mere drop in the bucket.

But of the remainder, what can be said? They are for the most part an industrious people, for bearing and patient of injury, quiet and peace-

able in their habits; say this, and you have said all good that can be said of them. They are uncivilized, unclean and filthy beyond all conception, without any of the higher domestic or social relations; lustful and sensual in their dispositions; every female is a prostitute, and of the basest order; the first words of English they learn are terms of obscenity or profanity, and beyond this they care to learn no more. Clannish in nature, they will not associate except with their own people, and the Chinese quarter of the city is a by-word for filth and sin. Pagan in religion, they know not the virtues of honesty, integrity or good-faith; and in Court—over their most sacred emblem, the burning of a bit of yellow paper—they never scruple to commit the most flagrant perjury. They have their secret societies among themselves, their Triad societies and other powerful associations, by whose edicts they are governed, and whom they dare not testify against for fear of secret death; thus rendering our very laws powerless.

What shall be done in these premises? California is strangely situated. The youngest of Young America next door to the oldest of nations. A sparsely peopled country with wages enormously high is the next neighbor to the densest population on the globe. They are pouring in upon California. Their great companies are shipping them to that region by thousands as coolies, virtually, if not nominally slaves. Already there are 40,000 of them, and the cry is still they come. If the tide continues they must yet outnumber the whites on the Pacific; and they are not like the European immigration to the Atlantic States, for they have no sympathy with Americans, whether in religion, habits or language. Most of them intend some day to return; if they do, they carry constantly a stream of wealth from the country wherein it should be invested, thus adding to the riches of California and the entire Union. And if they stay they must be either free or slaves. If free, then we have in the Pacific Empire a people, living in daily violation of the laws of our land, governed by their own societies, isolated from us and as much ignoring practically in matters of law and government our institutions as if they were still in the Central Flowery Kingdom. But, however free, all men may be by nature according to theoretical republicanism, practice has shown that no two people with distinctly marked and uncongenial characteristics can occupy the same territory at the same time on terms of equality. Either there must be sympathy enough between them to produce fusion, or the one will be virtually if not nominally the master of the other.

Now, Slavery is detestable whether it be brought about by a Coolie system, a Factory system or by an open, bartered buying and selling men and women. Now we fear, if this Chinese immigration continues, America may some day have Slavery in California; and ships will cross the gentle Pacific loaded down with masses of living humanity doomed to lives of suffering and bondage. The horrors of the African slave-trade will be renewed on the shores of California. Already has one effort been made to pass a "Coolie bill" in the California Legislature, legalizing the trade in Chinamen. Thank Heaven, it failed! And thank Heaven, too, the whole Pacific country is now shaken by the question whether a stop shall be put to this sort of immigration, or whether the State shall be overwhelmed by this flood of ignorant, filthy idolaters? The prospect seems to be that the exclusive policy will be adopted.

**THE ENGLISH MIDDLE-CLASS.**—The whole system of Class Government in Britain hinges upon the political subservency of the middle-class to the aristocracy. The middle-class have the power, and lack only the will, to take a political position befitting their influence in the State; but to do so would involve the overthrow of Class Government, and necessarily bring about considerable changes in the time-honored British Constitution. Any symptoms, therefore, that the middle-class are beginning to entertain a sense of independence and self-respect in the presence of the aristocracy are worth observing, not so much for themselves as for the consequences that are certain to result from the state of public sentiment which they attest. The removal of the empty dignity of knighthood by Stephenson and Dargan is one such symptom, but manifestations of middle-class independence have been very frequent of late in the framing and working of Liberal Ministries, into which a pure middle-class element is now sure to enter.

Eight years ago, in the flush of his free trade triumph, middle-class Cobden was offered by the Whig aristocracy the place of Under Secretary to the Board of Trade, without a seat in the Cabinet. He refused it because it was beneath his dignity; and middle-class public opinion applauded him for that act. Middle-class Milner Gibson, the Radical Member for Manchester, accepted the place, but soon resigned it as incompatible with his political independence; and he rose in consequence in middle-class estimation. In the present Ministry the antagonism of the two elements—aristocratic and middle-class—has been far more conspicuous than ever before, and has reached a pitch that has made it a serious impediment to the harmonious working of the Cabinet. His aristocratic Lordship, Palmerston, undertook to alter in a material particular a bill relating to the Poor Laws, which had been drawn up and brought in by his middle-class colleague, Mr. Baines, without deeming it worth his while to consult a subordinate like Baines on the matter; and Mr. Baines, feeling himself snubbed, resigned. Public opinion said he was right and Palmerston wrong. Lord Palmerston apologized, and Mr. Baines resumes his office, having taught aristocracy a lesson. Lord Palmerston says, jauntily from his seat in Parliament, that his middle-class colleague, Mr. Wilson, had talked "sheer nonsense," while the Radical member of the ministry, Molesworth, in answering Lord Palmerston on the ballot question, declares that he (Palmerston) had only "gone over arguments which he had heard urged in Parliament." In the first instance, public opinion says Lord Palmerston was impertinent, and in the second that Molesworth held the right tone. Molesworth was becoming unpopular and suspected at the time, but this hit set him straight again. While in the House Lord John Russell makes one of his solemn constitutional appeals on behalf of Church-rates; and in the lobby he discovers that the Attorney-General and the middle-class element of his Ministry have contumaciously sided against him to a man; and Lord John Russell finds himself considerably damaged by his position on this question. The climax was reached when wealthy but parvenu Mr. Strutt was unceremoniously

begged to resign the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster to make way for Lord Grenville, he, himself, not having been consulted till all had been agreed upon. When Strutt made his simple and gentlemanly explanation to the House, an explanation in which his wounded feelings struggled with that higher pride which forbade him to give expression to it, the cheers of the House and the sympathy of the journals let him know that his case had touched a responsive chord in the public breast, and that the middle-class resented his insult as their own. Not again will the Whig Aristocracy venture to outrage middle-class sentiment by such cavalier treatment of their representative. When the middle-class of England are prepared to throw off the yoke of Feudalism, they will have the example of their ancestors of the 17th century to embolden them. Let them take heart and imitate the men of the Long Parliament and the Commonwealth.

The Evening Post still insists that removing the duties from English coal would reduce the price of fuel to a moderate rate. The Independent holds the same language, and so does The Puritan Recorder. This notion is absurd. The freightage English coal is alone nearly \$6 a ton, or quite as much as the same price of the best anthracite, and that freight would remain were the duty abolished. As for the duty on coal from the British Provinces, that will disappear as soon as the Reciprocity Treaty is confirmed by the Provincial Legislatures, and no petitions to Congress are requisite on that subject. In fact, the import duty on coal is now a matter of very trifling consequence either way. Protection to iron and other manufactures using great quantities of coal is indispensable to extensive production and cheapness of the commodity, so long as those manufactures are not able to resist European competition and to live without protection; but direct protection to coal mining is now of not much account in any respect.

The Independent speaks of the coal duty as oppressing the poor and burdening the community "for the sake of enriching certain landholders in Pennsylvania." This is also erroneous. The owners of coal mines, as a general thing, rent them out at so much for every ton mined. It is thus their interest that the quantity taken out should be as large as possible, and that low prices should stimulate the demand to the greatest extent. The present rates are injurious to the landholders as well as inconvenient to the public, for they tend to diminish the number of tons mined and to cut down their incomes. This fact The Independent is probably not aware of, or it would not charge these enterprising capitalists—whose predecessors were ruined after 1840 by the British free-trade policy, of which that journal is a supporter—with oppressing the poor and burdening the community. Of the dealers in coal we know nothing, and cannot say that they would not like to combine and monopolize the trade. But the landholders are not likely to pursue such a course. Very likely there are bad men among them; but as a class, we do not believe they deserve the imputations which The Independent ignorantly puts forth.

The Courier and Enquirer is not pleased to see the candidates of the Whig party of New-York not only receiving the nominations of Temperance and Anti-Slavery Conventions, but actually declaring their sympathy with those bodies, and The Commercial Advertiser is also exercised on the same subject. It is always a pleasure to agree with those journals, but we are sorry to say that the present difficulty does not appear to us so very frightful. Indeed we may add, with all due respect to our cotemporaries, that the facts in question seem rather salutary and agreeable than otherwise. For some years now THE TRIBUNE has fought the battle of Temperance and Freedom almost alone among the press of this City, and with no little obloquy and some pecuniary loss to itself. Accordingly it has no tears to shed when the wisdom of this long struggle receives so brilliant and powerful an attestation as that just afforded by conventions representing the vast majority of the sober and thinking people of New-York, and of gentlemen so eminent for character and position as the Whig candidates. We would do anything in the world to oblige our respected friends of The Courier and The Commercial; but really, when the whole State comes over to our side they can't expect us to be dissatisfied, however they may feel about it.

The Richmond Whig is confident that Mr. Fillmore and the party "of which he is the acknowledged head and representative," will not support the ticket just nominated by the Whigs, Anti-Slavery, and Temperance men in this State. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser is intimated as much before the nominations were made, but we are not aware that any steps toward the realization of this purpose have been taken since. The party in question bolted and opposed the Whig nominations in 1850, when the platform